CORN

Goal:

99,098,000 acres

....about the same as in 1944

Why

CORN is our most important feed grain. More corn is fed to livestock than the total of all other grains. Use of reserves of corn and other feed grains was responsible for fully a third of the increase in livestock products marketed in 1943 and 1944. During the first 3 years the U.S. was at war, we used about 400 million bushels more corn than we produced.

INDUSTRY USES about one out of every 10 bushels of corn produced. Most of this goes to direct war uses. Products include core binder, essential for metal castings; dextrose, used for intravenous feeding of battle casualties; cornstarch, used in hundreds of industrial processes vital to victory; industrial alcohol, backbone of the synthetic rubber program and an ingredient of smokeless powder; and many others.

How Much

THE 1945 GOAL is expected to produce about 3,092 million bushels of corn, about the same as 1943 production.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to produce too much corn in 1945. Needs for livestock and poultry feed are heavy. About 295 million bushels will be required by industry during the current crop year -- nearly two-thirds more than the average of the 5 crop years, 1937-38 to 1941-42. And the carry-over must be large enough to serve as a cushion against possible low yields in 1946.

Where

THE KEY PRODUCING STATES, in order of their 1944 planted acreage, with 1945 goal acreages and percentages increases or decreases from 1944 plantings:

1.	Iowa	11,500,000	(up 1%)	6.	Missouri	5,000,000	
2.	Illinois	8,700,000	(down 4%)	7.	Indiana	4,700,000	
3.	Nebraska	9,000,000	(Same)	g.	So. Dakota	4,000,000	4.
4.	Minnesota	6,000,000	(Same)	9:	Ohio	3,600,000	
5.	Texas	5.457.000	(Same)	10.	Kansas	3,756,000	(Same)

Production

CORN PRODUCTION in 1944 was 3,228,361,000 bushels, the largest on record. It was 6 percent greater than in 1943 and 39 percent greater than the 5-year (1935-39) prewar average.

The 1945 goal will produce just over 3 billion bushels of corn if the anticipated yield of 31.2 bushels per acre is attained. Some past production figures:

Planted acreage 97.055.000 97.136.000 98.778,000
Production (bushels) 2.315.539.000 3.034.354.000 3.228.361.000
Yield per acre (bushels) 23.8 32.1 33.2

Loans

NON_RECOURSE LOANS at 90 percent of parity as of October 1, 1945, will be made available to farmers on corn produced in 1945 and stored on farms. Specific loan rates for each location will be announced later. Corn grading No. 3 or better, except for moisture content, will be eligible for loan. Har corn containing more than 20½ percent moisture and shelled corn containing more than 13½ percent moisture will not be eligible for loans.

LOANS WILL BE AVAILABLE on the 1945 corn crop as follows: From December 1, 1945, to March 31, 1946, for ear corn containing not more than 20½ percent of moisture; from December 1, 1945, to April 30, 1946, for ear corn containing not more than 17½ percent moisture; from December 1, 1945, to May 31, 1946, for ear corn containing not more than 15½ percent moisture; and from June 1, 1946, to September 30, 1946, for shelled corn containing not more than 13½ percent moisture. Loans will mature on September 30, 1947, or earlier upon demand.

Facts on Corn

- ***One bushel of corn will produce 34 pounds of dextrose as syrup or 23 pounds of refined crystalline dextrose, plus 15 pounds of gluten feed, plus 12 pounds of oil.
- ***One bushel of corn will produce 21 gallons of alcohol, which will yield about 6 pounds of synthetic rubber.
- ***Core binders, in which corn is used, are essential to the production of every metal casting made.
- ***Surgical dressings are improved by treatment with starch derived from corn, thus enabling wounded soldiers to recover more rapidly.
- ***Furfural, the basis of high-octane gasoline, is being made from corncobs.
- ***Stepped-up production of poultry, for which WFA has asked, depends on the availability of sufficient corn.

Don't Let Up!

March 26, 1945

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